

REPORT OF TREASURER

Following is the report of the Treasurer of Oahu County for the month of February, 1906:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1906...\$143,023.31
From Territory of Hawaii...\$30,000.00
From Garbage Department...477.00
From Excavator Department...226.00
From Road Department...129.23
From Police Realizations...26.05

\$ 30,858.28

Disbursements.

Attorney's Office—
Salary of Attorney...\$200.00
Salaries of Office Clerks...535.00
General expense...36.50
Furniture and fixtures...122.50
Stationery...4.65

\$ 898.65

Auditor's Office—
Salary of Auditor...\$150.00
Salary of Office Clerk...120.00
General expense...10.30
Stationery...174.75

\$ 455.25

Clerk's Office—
Salary of Clerk...\$125.00
Salaries of Office Clerks...235.00
Furniture and fixtures...21.60
General expense...29.85
Printing...82.25
Stationery...30.55

\$ 524.25

Electric Light Department—
Electric current...\$432.19
Fuel expense...11.40
General expense...39.50
Material and supplies...447.33
Pay roll...760.00

\$ 1,636.42

Ewa Road District—
Live stock...\$1,600.00
Material and supplies...1,736.15
Pay roll...2,342.00

\$ 5,678.15

Fire Department—
Feed expense...\$360.94
General expense...238.00
Material and supplies...271.27
Pay roll...3,675.00
Stationery...85

\$ 4,546.06

Garbage Department—
Feed expense...\$262.80
General expense...56.10
Material and supplies...63.38
Pay roll...1,549.03
Stationery...9.50

\$ 1,940.81

Hawaiian Band—
Material and supplies...\$90.40
Pay roll...1,550.00

\$ 1,640.40

Koolau Road District—
Material and supplies...\$645.76
Pay roll...1,748.00

\$ 2,393.76

Koolauloa Road District No. 1—
Material and supplies...\$308.16
Pay roll...852.50

\$ 1,160.66

Koolauloa Road District No. 2—
Material and supplies...\$66.03
Pay roll...425.35

\$ 491.38

Keepers of Parks—
Material and supplies...\$21.50
Pay roll...200.00

\$ 221.50

Kapiolani Park—
Material and supplies...\$635.73
Pay roll...364.25

\$ 999.98

Police Department—
Coroner's expense...\$35.00
Detective expense...272.25
General expense...374.17
Livery and R. R. expense...157.30
Maintenance of prisoners...98.18
Pay roll...7,331.82
Printing...30.50
Stationery...19.40

\$ 8,318.62

Police and Fire Alarm System—
Feed expense...\$22.48
General expense...18.00
Material and supplies...26.35
Pay roll...100.00
Stationery...25

\$ 167.08

Road Department—
Feed expense...\$1,437.76
Fuel expense...695.00
General expense...918.46
Gutters...992.16
Lumber expense...256.97
Material and supplies...3,256.21
Pay roll...11,737.67
Stationery...47.70

\$ 19,341.93

Sheriffs and Deputies—
Salary of Sheriff...\$175.00
Salary of Deputies—
Honolulu...125.00
Ewa...100.00
Koolau...60.00
Koolauloa...60.00
Waianae...60.00
Waialua...75.00

\$ 645.00

Treasurer's Office—
Salary of Treasurer...\$200.00
Salary of Office Clerk...120.00
Stationery...9.80

\$ 329.80

Waialua Road District—
Material and supplies...\$518.00
Pay roll...1,375.00

\$ 1,893.00

Waianae Road District—
Material and supplies...\$47.00

Pay roll 732.00

\$ 779.00

Aala Park bank stand...\$52.50
County office rent...100.00
House numbering...200.00
Kailua Bridge...118.55
Outstanding warrants...5.25
Poundmaster, pay roll...30.90
Pali road...70.00
Pupukea Homestead road...414.24
Supervisors, salary of...350.00
Street line expense...5.75

\$ 1,344.29

Total disbursements...\$55,405.99

ROAD TAX—SPECIAL FUND.

Honolulu District—

Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1906...\$6,878.41

Receipts...2,706.40

Total...\$9,584.81

Disbursements...5,332.81

Bal. on hand Feb. 28, 1906...\$4,252.00

Ewa and Waianae District—

Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1906...\$759.77

Receipts...2,091.00

Bal. on hand Feb. 28, 1906...\$2,850.77

Waialua District—

Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1906...\$436.00

Receipts...5.00

Bal. on hand Feb. 28, 1906...\$441.00

Koolauloa District—

Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1906...\$235.42

Receipts...14.00

Bal. on hand Feb. 28, 1906...\$249.42

Koolau District—

Bal. on hand Feb. 1, 1906...\$521.85

Receipts...76.00

Total...\$597.85

Disbursements...26.85

Bal. on hand Feb. 28, 1906...\$571.26

Total Bal. road tax funds...\$8,364.45

INVITATION TO DOCTORS.

The climatic advantages of Hawaii

are about to be called to the attention

of the men most interested, probably,

in all America, the members of the

American Climatological Association.

This association is composed of medi-

cal men and includes in its mem-

bership most of the foremost physicians

in the Union, whose investigations are

directed towards the study of the climatic

and sanitary conditions of the

world's health resorts. The association

meets in May at Atlantic City, N. J.,

and the following circular letter is being

sent to each one of the 150 mem-

bers by the Promotion Committee:

"My Dear Doctor: Being interested

in climatology you will undoubtedly

appreciate the enclosed pamphlet,

which please accept with our com-

pliments. Should you desire further in-

formation concerning Hawaii, either

for yourself or any of your patients,

we will gladly answer your inquiries,

forwarding similar pamphlets and

other printed matter to the address

you may favor us with."

At the bottom of the letter is added

the following pertinent question:

"How about holding your next associ-

ation meeting at Honolulu, Hawaii?"

Accompanying the letter will be a

pamphlet giving the monthly sea level

air pressure, the temperature, precipi-

tation, wind and weather for last

year, condensed from the meteorologi-

cal reports of the U. S. Weather Bu-

reau by Alex. McC. Ashley, section

director, and an extract from a report

written by Dr. L. E. Cofer, medical

officer in charge of the U. S. Public

Health and Marine Hospital affairs in

Hawaii.

If the interest of the Climatological

Association in our climate is aroused,

and the facts and figures being for-

warded the members are such as

should have that effect, the result will

be widely felt. Hawaii will be recom-

mended as a winter resort by the

leading practitioners all over the main-

land, a recommendation which will

carry great weight with their patients

and add appreciably to the tourist

travel Hawaiiward.

PINKHAM WAGING WAR AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

"I don't hear so much about the pest

INDEPENDENT PLANTER LOOKING FOR MOLOKANS

Who is the sugar planter from Hawaii who is now in Los Angeles trying to win the Molokans for his own plantation, letting the Board of Immigration here and the planters who have been dealing with Captain Demens out entirely? That is the question that is agitating emigration and plantation circles at the present time. There is not a doubt that the thing is being done—or, rather, that the attempt was made. Captain Demens has written of it to his correspondents here.

It has been said that there would be no more Molokans brought here from Los Angeles, the balance being obtained from Russia—and maybe it is this balance the planter in question is after. Anyway, he has been in Los Angeles, looking for Molokans to come from somewhere. And there are people here who want to know who he is.

FOREST FIRE ON PARKER'S RANCH AND KONA BLOWING

A forest fire broke out yesterday on the Parker Ranch land three miles above the Paauhau Plantation near Hamakua, Hawaii. The following wireless message concerning it was received at 5:15 by R. S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, from Jas. Gibb, manager of the plantation and also fire warden for that district:

"Fire broke out this morning Parker Ranch land, Paauhau, three miles above plantation. Big gang fighting fire. Very strong Kona blowing."

The district in which this fire is raging was visited by a very disastrous fire four years ago and is a dangerous locality in dry seasons. Concerning the state of it at present, information is given in a letter on file in the Forestry Department, forwarded from Mr. Gibb under date of March 1, in which he says that although the locality is dry on the lower levels, he had not considered it necessary to issue a special fire warning.

The Superintendent of Forestry, therefore, hopes that as there is a large force at work and the conditions not being thought favorable for a serious fire, the blaze will soon be under control. The high winds prevailing at the present time are, of course, a cause of anxiety.

A special meeting of the Board of Forestry will be called this morning to take whatever action may be deemed advisable.

GEORGE W. SMITH SCORES BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

In the heat and burden of the hearing of the Hawaiian delegates before the House Committee on Territories at Washington, the fact seems to have been altogether overlooked that they also had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Indeed, the printed reports of this last hearing do not seem to have reached Honolulu in any considerable number. Yet such a hearing was held, not at such great length as by the House Committee, and at that hearing George W. Smith voluntarily touched upon a point of which the enemies of Honolulu on the mainland and in Congress have made much, and answered one of the strongest objections to the refunding bill.

"A pertinent query at this point," said Mr. Smith, "is, If the Federal revenues, or a portion thereof, be set apart in the case of Hawaii, why should not the same thing be done for New York, or San Francisco or New Orleans, or other collection districts?"

"The condition is not the same. From the collection districts named other than Hawaii, the importations are distributed, through interstate commerce, over large areas; the duties assessed are borne, in lessening amount, by a greater population; the financial drain at a given point does not disturb the economic and monetary conditions. In the case of Hawaii, with a population of 154,000, the importations remain within the Territory; there is no distribution beyond its borders; the duties are paid from the financial resources of its merchants, and the monthly drain toward the United States Treasury of over one hundred thousand dollars becomes a burdensome and disturbing factor in the financial life of the Territory, and one which the limited mercantile and banking interests of the islands find it hard to meet.

"The policy of the general government in its other island possessions has been and is to foster and build up commonwealths on the line of American character and American sentiment. This policy the executive of the Territory is endeavoring to fulfil by a liberal attitude in the handling of public lands, by seeking an immigration eligible to the assumption of citizenship, and the education of the youth of alien races on lines of American character.

"To attain this end the fiscal resources of the Territory, through taxation, have been strained to the limit, debt has been incurred, and this delegation now seeks the aid of the Congress for recommended legislation that will enable the internal, local improvements of the Territory to be carried on without in any way burdening the general government.

"The setting apart of the amount desired will constitute a fund from which the Congress can, at each session, appropriate the necessary funds to be expended within the Territory."

JUDGE ROBINSON BEARS OF HIS CONFIRMATION THE MOLOKANS CHANT IN CHURCH

Yesterday Judge Robinson received the following cablegram from Washington:

"Nomination confirmed."

"PERKINS."

This is from United States Senator Perkins of California, and the news was very grateful to Judge Robinson, whose nomination for the Circuit Judgeship in succession to himself has been held up in the Senate for some weeks past. It is not an official notification, however, and until that comes Judge Robinson can not take his seat on the bench. It is hoped that the official advice will arrive soon, as the business of the Circuit Court is much congested, and there is need for all three judges.

The Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education has recommended that the resignation of Florence Carter from the Maesma school be accepted; that Rose Gibson be appointed assistant at the Girls' Industrial School; that Mrs. Edgar Wood of the Normal School be granted leave of absence; that Mrs. Edwards be appointed assistant at Alua school, at a salary of \$35 per month.

The Garden Island: By special arrangement of Rev. J. M. Lydgate, the Hawaiian Church and Community at Kapaeha held a service of reception for the Molokans on Sunday afternoon, February 25. At a little after the appointed time the Pilgrim Band, in garments decidedly medieval, to the number of 45 or 60 men, women and children, trudged down the hill and filed into the church, the greater part of which had been reserved for them. Here they were greeted by an enthusiastic Hymn of Welcome, followed by a short address from Mr. Lydgate extending to them a cordial Hawaiian welcome, than which nothing could be more generous, and a similar address from the pastor of the local church, Rev. I. K. Kaauwai, who dwelt on the significance of the word "Aloha" and emphasized its fitness for the present occasion.

Strained through two interpreters, not quite sure of their ground, Hawaiian eloquence it is to be feared lost much of its substance and all of its finish.

The most interesting feature of the occasion was the singing or chanting of the Molokans themselves. It was mostly in a minor key, weird and

strange. Starting feebly and timidly in a few centers and then swelling and gaining volume until it was fairly tumultuous and threatened to run into music, then dying away into a discouraged wail as most of the singers dropped out. It was a cross between a chant and a round of many parts; it was a sort of endless chain of music, of a "go as you please" kind, with wild entrances and exits that threatened to wreck the whole movement.

And yet there is no denying the fascination of it, so that every one was sorry when the lengthy chant was over. It proved afterwards not to have been a hymn at all, but the chanting of a lengthy passage of Scripture.

The Molokans intend soon to build a church of their own. They have three services on Sunday, at 7:30 a. m., 12 m. and 4 p. m. They are evidently very much at home in the Bible, responding immediately to the words of welcome by referring, by chapter and verse, to a strikingly appropriate passage in Paul's letter to the Thessalonians.

They impress one favorably as a serious yet responsive and kindly people, slow perhaps, yet sure, men of brawn and muscle rather than brain, and not troubled with nerves!

WHAT WILL BE SEIZED?

An odd state of affairs may presently develop between the United States of America and the Territory of Hawaii with regard to the respective property rights of the two governments in this Territory. It looks as if the United States will have to attach property, in which itself claims absolute title, to satisfy an execution against the Territory. That would be funny.

A mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States will be filed in the Supreme Court of Hawaii this morning, in the suit of the Bishop estate to establish a vested right, under the provisions of the Organic Act, in a certain sea fishery. This instrument remands the case to the Supreme Court of Hawaii with directions to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court, and to remand the cause to that court with directions to grant a new trial. It is given in the name of Chief Justice Fuller and signed by Jas. H. McKenney, clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court. The following order for costs against the Territory, with execution therefor, is contained in the mandate:

"It is now here ordered and adjudged by this court that the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause be and the same is hereby reversed with costs; and that the said plaintiffs, Joseph O. Carter et al., trustees, etc., recover against the said defendant one hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-seven cents for their costs herein expended and have execution therefor."

Now there is no appropriation by the Legislature to pay the \$116.87 costs, hence the money cannot lawfully be drawn from the treasury for that purpose. So execution must follow. There is where the rub comes.

When the Superintendent of Public Works a while ago had sold at auction the old tugboat Elen, the Attorney General of the United States gave a ruling that delivery of the vessel could not be made to the purchaser, because the Organic Act provided "that the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall be maintained, managed and cared for by it, at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress, or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii."

Whether or not additions and improvements of Territorial property made since annexation are included in the Federal claim of title thus declared is perhaps an open question still. At all events, Governor Carter, after the tugboat episode, represented to the Washington authorities the necessity of legislation on the matter, saying that as things stood the Territory could not get rid of even a worn-out mule.

If the Territory does own any property on which execution may be levied for the costs in the fishery case, perhaps that white elephant, the garbage crematory, is one such chattel. If it is, the attention of the officer having the process to serve might be directed to that cause of friction between the Board of Health and the Board of Supervisors.

It was in 1902 that the fishery case to which the mandate above mentioned refers was decided, the Supreme Court being constituted by Associate Justice Galtbraith and Circuit Judges De Bolt and Robinson. Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Perry were by interest disqualified. The case was carried to Washington as a test one and its decision settles certain law points involved in a number of other fishery cases.

C. P. Morse, local freight agent of the American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., has been advised from San Francisco that the steamship Nebraskan has been granted a license to carry passengers, and she has been fitted up with accommodations for twelve persons. The rate from San Francisco to Honolulu will be \$75, the same as charged on the regular passenger liners. A rate of \$75 from Honolulu to San Francisco via Kahului has also been made. The rate from Honolulu to Kahului is \$10. The idea of obtaining a passenger license came through the desire of Maui people to travel direct from Kahului to San Francisco instead of coming up to Honolulu first.

The flag on the Territorial Capitol was at half mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Clarence White.

REPORTS OF INTEREST

Some interesting reports were presented at the regular meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday which meeting was attended by the whole board with the exception of Commissioner Carter. The financial statement for the first quarter of the biennial period showed a surplus of funds from the pro rata; the Entomologist told of the everlasting warfare being waged against the insect pests and the Territorial Veterinarian reported the progress being made against the epidemic of glanders.

The report of the Superintendent of Forestry dealt with two proposed forest reserves, Honuaula and Hana, the sale of seeds by the department, the setting out of fire warnings on Tantalus and the setting of a special period of six months in which fires can not be set in the Waialua district without the authority of the district fire warden. The appointment of John Chalmers as fire warden for Hana, Maui, was recommended and the engagement of a fire ranger for Tantalus was reported.

The resolution regarding the proposed Honuaula Forest Reserve was read. This reserve includes the government lands on the western slope of Mount Hualala, Hawaii, and covers all the best of the koa timber land. No privately owned lands are in the proposed reserve and the establishing of the lines was desired by Land Commissioner Pratt, a lease of the adjoining land being contemplated. The resolution was adopted on motion by Mr. Giffard.

A letter from Senator Dickey regarding the forest fire on Tantalus set by his man was read. Mr. Dickey expressed regret, explaining that there had been no thought of danger because of the showers which previously fell. He was an enthusiastic forester and had no wish to do damage.

In his report Alexander Crow, Entomologist, told of inspecting 6000 packages of fruit, 43 packages of seeds and plants, 17 cases of trees and sundry mail packages of plants, fumigating or destroying these as was necessary. A colony of "lady birds," which are not birds, had been received from Mr. Muir, beneficial insect collector of the Sugar Planters' Association, from Fiji, and put in the care of Jacob Kotinsky and fed on aphids. They are breeding freely and the native raised adults will be set free as soon as possible.

Termites had been attacking the hard wood furnishings of some of the O. R. & L. Co.'s cars and the Entomologist had been called in to suggest preventative. The termites had been destroyed by the fumes of carbon bisulphide. Similar pests had been destroyed by these fumes some time ago on one of the liner steamers.

A debate over the necessity of a tobacco expert in preference to a plant pathologist, in case only one of the two could be had, was indulged in between Mr. Giffard and Mr. Thurston, after the latter had reported not writing to Washington for a plant pathologist at the request of Jared Smith, who thought that the request for a soil expert, a plant pathologist and a tobacco expert was too much to send to Washington at once and might result in a general refusal. Mr. Giffard thought that the pathologist should have been asked for anyhow, being more important than a tobacco expert. It was more important to look after the industries now established and in